



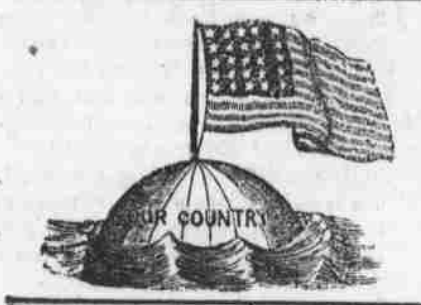
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VOLUME VII

JACKSON C. H., OHIO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1853.

NUMBER 34.

JACKSON STANDARD.



OFFICE IN HOFFMAN'S HALL.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
THOMAS R. MATHEWS,
JACKSON C. H., OHIO.

THURSDAY, NOV. 17, 1853.

TERMS.

The paper will be sent according to order of year, in advance, for \$1.00. If not paid within four weeks, \$1.50. These terms will be rigidly adhered to. To insure a discontinuance at the end of the time subscribed for, all arrangements must be paid, and positive directions given to that effect. All advertisements inserted at the usual rates. All advertisements not having the number of insertions marked on them, will be continued until forlaid, and charged accordingly.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR INSERTION IN THE STANDARD, SHOULD BE HANDS IN PREVIOUS TO 3 P. M., ON TUESDAY.

THE GLOBE.
THE OFFICIAL PAPER OF CONGRESS, AND PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

It will be seen by the annexed extract from a letter of General Washington to David Stewart, dated New York, 17th March, 1790, that the idea of such a paper as I propose to make the Globe originated in the mind of the Father of his Country. He said: "It is to be lamented that the editors of the different Gazettes in the Union do not more generally and more correctly (instead of stating their papers with scurrility and nonsensical declamation, which few would read if they were apprised of the contents) publish the debates in Congress on all great national questions. The principles upon which the difference of opinion arises, as well as the decisions, would then come fully before the public, and afford the best data for its judgment."—*Sparks's Writings of Washington*, vol. 10, p. 84.

THE DAILY GLOBE AND THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE.

In surrendering my interest in the organ of a great political party, I cherished the purpose of continuing the Congressional Globe, and, if possible, in time, to perfect it into a full history of the action of Congress, giving the debates accurately and fully with the proceedings—all stamped with the verity of an official record. From the passage in the letter of General Washington, which I have quoted, it will be perceived that he thought this office might be combined with that of a regular newspaper; and it is certain that the avidity of the public for news of the less important kind greatly contributes to give wings to the weightier matter which may be called Congressional news.

Having succeeded in my purposes of perfecting the reports of the debates in Congress and giving them the official stamp, I now propose to send them abroad in connection with the news of the day, in such haste as shall outstrip full and accurate intelligence sent from the seat of Government in any other form whatever. It will even anticipate the scraps of news forwarded to cities within two hundred and fifty miles of Washington by telegraph. Before the events thus transmitted are published in the morning papers, (for instance, of the city of New York) the Globe containing them will have reached the post office of that city by the Express Mail of the previous night. The process by which this will be effected I now lay before the public.

I will have a corps of sixteen Reporters in Congress; each in succession will take notes during five minutes, then retire, prepare them for the Press, put them slip by slip in the hands of compositors, and thus, while a debate is going on in Congress, it will be put in type, and in a few minutes after it is ended it will be in print. I shall by this means be enabled to send by the Express Mail of 5 o'clock p. m. for the East, West, and North, and by that of 9 o'clock p. m. for the South, all the proceedings of Congress up to the ordinary hour of adjournment. Thus the accurate debates of Congress will reach the cities two hundred and fifty miles from the Capitol before their daily morning papers are in circulation.

The miscellaneous news I shall be careful to gather from remote sections of the country by telegraph. I will obtain from the Executive Departments, through official sources, the matters of moment transacted in them, and, through agents employed for the purpose, all the city news of consequence in sufficient time to be put into the Globe and mailed in the Express Mail trains. In this way I hope to create a new era in the dissemination of news from Washington. Hitherto no newspaper has attempted to give authentic accounts of things done at Washington before the public mind at a distance had received its first impressions from irresponsible telegraphic dispatches, or by letter-writers biased by peculiar views. Washington has now become so great

a center of political interest during all the year—the proceedings of the Executive Departments and the information collected by them even during the recess of Congress is of so much importance to the interests of every section of the country, that I shall continue the publication of the daily paper permanently, with a view to become the vehicle of the earliest and most correct intelligence.

It is part of my plan to reduce the price of the daily to half that of similar daily papers; and thus I hope to extend its circulation so as to invite advertisements—I will publish advertisements of the Government. To subscribers in the cities I hope to submit such terms as will induce them to advertise their business in every village throughout the Union, where the Globe is sent daily under the franks of members of Congress, all of whom take it, and some of them a large number of copies.

The installation of a new Administration and a new Congress portends much change in the course of public affairs as the result of the next session. Many vast interests which were brought up in the last Congress were laid over by the Democratic majority to await the action of a Democratic Executive. The new modeling of the tariff; the new land system; the question of giving homesteads, and making every man a freeholder who may choose to become one; the approximation of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by a national railroad across the territory of the Union; reform in the Army, Navy, and civil offices—all these great questions, with a thousand minor ones, deeply affecting millions of men and every State in the Union, will now be matured by public opinion, come up for the Government's decision. These new issues, cooperating with old ones, coming up to be disposed of by new actors on the scenes at Washington, will be apt to modify greatly, if not alter essentially, the party organizations of the country.

To these elements of interest another is likely to be introduced by the interpolation of the agitations of Europe. After nearly forty years of peace in Europe there is an evident restlessness that now seems fraught with tendencies threatening war; and if war comes, in all likelihood there will follow such universal change that the United States can scarcely hope to escape its vortex. Indeed, from late events it is apparent that our Government is already drawn into European difficulties. These circumstances are calculated to draw the public mind towards the next Congress with much expectation.

The DAILY GLOBE will be printed on fine paper, double royal size, with small type, (brevier and nonpareil,) at five dollars a year.

The CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE will also be printed on a double royal sheet, in book form, royal quarto size, each number containing sixteen pages. The Congressional Globe proper will be made up of the proceedings of Congress and the running debates as given by the Reporters. The speeches which members may choose to write out themselves will, together with the messages of the President of the United States, the reports of the Executive Departments, and the laws passed by Congress, be added in an Appendix. For nearly I received subscriptions for the Congressional Globe and Appendix separately. But this has not been found satisfactory, inasmuch as it gave an incomplete view of the transactions in Congress; and therefore I have concluded not to sell them apart, considering that neighbors can have the advantage of both by clubbing in case individuals shall find it too onerous to be the charge of both.

To facilitate the circulation of the Congressional Globe and cheapen it to subscribers, Congress passed last year a joint resolution making it free of postage. I annex it, as the law may not be accessible to postmen generally:

Joint Resolution providing for the distribution of the Laws of Congress and the Debates thereon.

With a view to the cheap circulation of the laws of Congress and the debates contained therein, the true interpretation thereof, and to make free the communication between the representative and constituent bodies:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled That from and after the present session of Congress, the Congressional Globe and Appendix, which contain the laws and the debates thereon, shall pass free through the mails so long as the same shall be furnished by order of Congress: Provided, That nothing herein shall be construed to alter the circulation of the Daily Globe free of postage.

Approval, August 6, 1853.

As I sell the daily Globe at half the price of similar publications, so the Congressional Globe and Appendix is sold for half the cost of so much composition, presswork and paper. This can afford to do, inasmuch as the subscription of Congress almost covers the cost of composition, and this enables me to sell for little more than the cost of press-work and paper. It requires the sale of about 9,000 copies to reimburse expenses. If 500 only were sold the cost of each copy would be about \$104! The debates in the English Parliament cost about eleven times as much as I charge subscribers for the debates in Congress, equal in quantity, and as well reported and printed.

The next session of Congress will be a long one; and it is believed the Congressional Globe for it will reach 4,000 royal quarto pages, as the last long session made 3,842; and the long one before that made 3,801 royal quarto pages—four large volumes each session. If subscribers will

be careful to file all the numbers received by them, I will supply any that may miscarry in the mails. This work increases in value as it grows old. The first seven volumes will now command three times, and some of the subsequent ones twice, their original subscription price.

The subscription price for the Congressional Globe (including the Appendix and the Laws) is six dollars.

Complete indexes will be made out and forwarded to subscribers soon after the session is ended.

Subscribers for the Daily should have their money here by the 5th, and for the Congressional Globe by the 15th of December. The money must accompany an order for either the Daily or the Congressional Globe. Bank notes current where a subscriber resides will be received at par. JOHN C. RIVES, WASHINGTON, October 12, 1853.

Select Poetry.

DID YOU EVER TRAVEL?

Once upon a midnight dreary,
As I lay all weak and weary,
Snoozing on a dirty pallet,
Spread upon a tavern floor,
Suddenly I felt an itching,
Such a keen and pungent itching,
That it set my nerves a twitching.
Twitching all my body o'er,
To myself I loudly muttered,
For I felt a little fluttered,
That's a flea bite, I'll be sworn.

Scarcely had these words been uttered,
Which I spoke or rather muttered,
—Muttered, as I said before—
When, upon a sudden motion,
With a quick and rapid motion,
With the point of my fore finger
Down upon the spot I bore—
Down upon the very spot, sir, where
The biting was so sore,
Then I rubbed, and rubbed, and rubbed it,
Each time harder than the last,
For, you see—but I mention't
It was my most fixed attention
That said flea should bite no more.

When I drew my hand from under,
When I'd rubbed this flea to powder,
Towards my nose it chanced to blunder,
Within half an inch or more,
Pah! a small assailed my nostrils,
Such a queer, not snuffed before,
No, nor never will again, sir, if I live
To see three scores,
Need I mention?—you perceive it,
I had smushed a chinch—a bore,
Old and rusty, filled with gore,
And that smell on my forefinger,
It will linger, it will linger,
Full of fasting, deep and lasting,
In my memory evermore. (N. Y. Spirit.)

Miscellaneous.

THE NEW CAPITOL OF TENNESSEE.

The editor of the Charleston Advocate, in a letter from Nashville, Tennessee, thus speaks of the new building now erecting by the State in that city: "The Capitol one of the most magnificent buildings in the world, is now nearly completed. It is built of solid limestone, quarried near the hill on which it stands, and covers exactly an acre of ground. The architecture is of the Ionic order, and the ornamental part exceedingly rich. It is roofed of Tennessee copper, and the platform for the Speaker of Tennessee marble. The cost of the edifice is a million of dollars. From the base of the dome a striking panorama meets the eye. The city lies below on a bend of the Cumberland river. At a distance of a hundred miles the blue peaks of the Cumberland mountains rise above the horizon. An amphitheatre of hills sweeps around the city, the population of which approaches twenty thousand. Coming down from our noble 'post of observation,' we passed the house formerly occupied by President Polk. It lies at some distance from the street, and in front of a monument erected over the remains of the late statesman. Many of the houses of the town are built with elegance. It is the fashion to paint in oil colors the brick houses, and these colors being generally light drab, there is an air of freshness which we miss in the Charleston houses."

ANOTHER MASTODON.—A few weeks ago we announced the unusual, in the western part of the city, of some monster bones, lying about twenty feet under ground, in an excellent state of preservation. The remains were presented to Dr. P. P., and will enrich his museum in the Medical College. The bones have not all been taken out yet, but as the digging progresses new parts are discovered, so that the prospects are fair for the recovery of the whole frame of the old times monster.

We have been informed of the discovery of bones of yet larger size at the foot of the bluffs on the other side of the river, immediately opposite the city. Unfortunately, these have not withstood the test of time as well as the first we have mentioned. Their substance is quite gone, so that as they come in contact with the atmospheric air they break and crumble to pieces. One tooth is well preserved; it is about six inches in length by about three in diameter. A portion of the tusk also has been discovered, which places little doubt in the minds of the Naturalists who have examined them that the bones are those of a mastodon. The thigh bones, ribs, &c., taken out are enormous, giving the idea of a being to which the elephant would sink into insignificance.—*St. Louis Dem.*

THE JAPAN EXPEDITION.

The Japan Expedition under Commodore Perry, returned from Jeddo, on the 17th of August, having met with a friendly reception. The Commodore had an interview with two of the Imperial Princes, and delivered to them the President's letter. He is to return in the Spring for a reply. The Americans and Japanese parted with an interchange of presents and mutual expressions of good will.

The following interesting account of the movements of the expedition is from the North China Mail of August 11th:—"The appearance of the steamers—the first ever seen in Japanese waters—with the other vessels in tow, moving with all sails furled, at the rate of nine or ten knots an hour, appeared to produce considerable sensation among the Japanese, and all the trading junks, with which the bay was crowded, carefully kept out of the way."

"As the vessels were coming to anchor, two shells or rockets were fired into the air from a battery about a mile distant, but apparently as a signal, and not as a token of hostility. Several Government boats immediately came off, and endeavored to put on board the vessel the usual notification to foreigners, warning them to depart. They were not received, however, and the Deputy Governor of Uraga, who was the only person allowed to come on board, was notified that, if the Japanese authorities endeavored to surround the ships with the usual cordon of boats, it would lead to very serious consequences. A few boats, nevertheless, lingered around the Su-quehanna, but the sight of some warlike preparations satisfied them that Commodore Perry was in earnest, and they quickly retired. During the stay of the squadron in the bay it was never afterwards visited by any boats, except those containing the officials through whom the negotiations were carried on."

The next morning, Yezimon, the Governor of Uraga, and a nobleman of the third rank, came off, and, after ascertaining the object of the visit, asked for time to despatch an express to Jeddo, in order to communicate the information, and obtain instructions how to act. During the three days which elapsed before the answer arrived, the Mississippi made a trip of about ten miles further up the bay, finding everywhere deep soundings. Beyond the promontory of Uraga, a point which no foreign vessel had passed before, she discovered a large and beautiful light, which was perfectly land-locked, and offered the most secure and commodious anchorage. She was followed at a distance by a number of Government boats, but none of them attempted to interfere with her.

On Tuesday, the 12th, an answer arrived from Jeddo, stating that the Emperor had appointed an officer of the highest rank to proceed to Uraga, and receive the letter of the President of the United States, and satisfactory proofs having been given to Commodore Perry that this appointment came directly from the Imperial Government, it was arranged that the interview should take place on the morning of the 14th.

The Japanese selected the small town of Gorihama, about three miles south of Uraga, for the interview. On the morning of the 14th, the Su-quehanna and the Mississippi took up a position off the town, and lay with their broadsides to the shore. The Governor and Deputy Governor of Uraga, with the commandant of the military forces, came off to accompany the Commodore to the landing place. The officers and men detained to accompany Commodore Perry amounted to 400, while the force of the Japanese was variously estimated at from 500 to 7000.

The Commodore was escorted with the American colors flying, and the band playing the national "Hail Columbia," to the house of reception. Here he was received by the Prince of Idzu, first Counselor of the Emperor, who was accompanied by the President and Commodore Perry's letter of credence were formally delivered, and an official receipt given in return by the two Princes. The Commodore stated that in order to give the Japanese Government ample time for deliberation he would depart in three or four days and return in a few months, to receive the reply.

On the following day, Commodore Perry, in the Mississippi, went about ten miles beyond this, making a total distance of 20 miles beyond the limit of previous exploration. From the deck of the frigate a crowd of shipping was seen several miles to the northward; and, from the number of junks continually going and coming, it was evident that this was the anchorage in front of the capital. The officers of the Su-quehanna and Mississippi speak with admiration of the beauty of the shores, and the rich cultivation and luxuriant vegetation which they everywhere witnessed. The natives with whom they came in contact, were friendly in their demeanor, and the Governor of Uraga is spoken of as a model of refinement and good breeding.

The day before the departure of the squadron, the Governor went on board the Su-quehanna, taking with him a number of presents, consisting of articles of lacquered ware and other Japanese manufactures.

The Presidential Mansion at Washington is now being re-furnished in a most magnificent style. The East Room is to be adorned with a carpet made in Scotland, at a cost of \$2,500, and is woven without a seam.

The cigar makers of Albany, N. Y., are on a strike for higher wages.

PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION IN CHINA.

CANTON, August 20, 1853.

We have no new feature of striking importance to point out in the progress of the insurrection, but it may not be uninteresting after this lapse of time to review the various events which have taken place since the date of our last special letter on this subject, 21st May, and to glance at its present position and prospects.

The anticipations of the success of the revolutionary party in which we then ventured to indulge have since been amply verified, and there now seems no reason to doubt that the end of the Tartar dynasty is at hand. On every side its adherents have suffered defeat, and the rebel army remains quietly in possession of Nanking and Chin-kiang too, while a strong body of its forces is rapidly making its way northward to the capital. Our information of late is gained chiefly from the Pekin Gazette, and from the proclamations of the Emperor and his officers, which of course would place the imperial cause in as favorable a light as possible. But from the former we learn the important intelligence of the loss of Fung Yang, a large city of Ngan-hui, lying to the north-west of Nanking, and of the further unimpeded advance of the insurgents toward the Yellow river; and from the latter we can infer the barrenness of the treasury, the apathy of the people, and the desperate straits to which the Government is reduced. To raise money every device which can be contrived has been resorted to; subscriptions have been called for in different provinces, and literary and political honors have been promised as rewards to those who contribute largely. New taxes have been laid, especially in Pekin itself, and the injudicious vigor with which they have been levied has turned the affections of the inhabitants from the Government, so that that city is likely to fall an easy prey when the rebels appear before it.

After an ineffectual attack on Chin-kiang-foo, the Imperial fleet on the Yangtze-kiang gradually melted away, and the Tartar land forces in that vicinity, defeated in every engagement, may be looked upon as disorganized and powerless. In many places near the coast fighting has been and is going on. At Foo-chow-foo the trade is much interfered with, and the town has itself only been preserved by the unusual energy and determination of the Governor. Amoy has fallen, and two attempts of the Mandarins to retake it have been frustrated with loss. At our last date the rebels were more powerful than ever, but, not possessing the confidence of influential and wealthy inhabitants, they have been unable to form a trustworthy government, and for some time the business of that port has been completely stopped. The struggle still goes on in Kwang so, and the disturbances in the Oolong districts are likely to interfere with the supply of that description of tea.

With regard to the religious element of this movement, we are convinced that by many it has been misunderstood and exaggerated. That the leader, Hang-siu-tseu, or Tae-ping-wang, has received the benefit of some Scriptural education is without doubt, but that the pure Christianity of the New Testament is practised by himself or his followers we do not believe. We allude to this portion of the subject simply for the consideration of its ultimate bearing upon the result of the conflict, and we lean to the opinion that success is more likely to attend the more worldly career. A well informed writer in the China Mail newspaper, in its issue of 30th June and 11th August, brings strong and it may be conclusive proof that this insurrection is the work of the widely-spread Tract Society, of which Hang-siu-tseu is chief, and explains the various rules and customs in use among the rebels by reference to its institutions. This society has its agents in every part of the empire, and doubtless gains large accessions to the cause. It has been, we believe, particularly active in this neighborhood; and this brings us to a consideration of the position of Canton.

September or October has been for a long time named as the period when a change might be expected here; but it will probably be entirely dependant on the date of the fall of Pekin. This we have reason to look for within one or two months, and upon the receipt of the news a general rising of the disaffected is not unlikely. There are about four thousand Tartar troops in the city, but we suspect the authorities will yield without fighting or at least to escape by flight. They will have no place of refuge, however, and will doubtless lose their lives. The question then arises, Can or will business be carried on under these circumstances? The answer is purely conjectural, but we are inclined to believe, reasoning from the analogy of Amoy, that a cessation for a longer or shorter season must ensue. If the subversion of the Government, however, be effected, not by an effort of the people, but by a strong force from the insurgent army, the latter may have power enough at once to establish new officers and to inspire the necessary confidence in the minds of the bankers and merchants.

We must say, moreover, that nothing, whatever here at present, save the scarcity of money, indicates that any fear of disturbances is entertained by the Chinese with whom we come in contact.

The Circuit Court in Broome county, N. Y., has awarded \$4000 damages to Mrs Primrose Johnson, whose husband was killed by an accident on the Erie Railway.

MADEIRA.

The following picture of poverty, want and suffering among the poorer classes of the inhabitants of Madeira, which we find in a letter from that island dated Aug. 23, and published in a Newfoundland paper, is corroborated by all the accounts received from the island for the last year and a half. The people of this and other countries will undoubtedly be called upon to contribute again for the relief of the suffering poor of Madeira:

"A vessel is coming next week to carry off 400 laborers, (including their families,) passing free to Jamaica, but they are still unwilling to go. It is an infatuation that is upon them;—they will rather starve than 'pass o' mar' (cross the sea) and they must starve by hundreds if they remain here, for we (i. e. the upper classes) cannot support them, we are all too poor ourselves. I do not think more than one cottage that we have been into has a bed, nor one individual a change of raiment. When they get a shirt they wear it till it drops off their back, and they sleep on a little dirty straw. One cottage we saw so damp that ferns were growing out of the walls, and one of the children in consequence was so diseased that at seven years old she was too weak to stand. How they get food at all is more than we have been able to find out;—and yet nothing we can say moves them. One woman to-day did make an objection.—She said she did not like to go where they would have no church and Priest of their own. I have not been able to make out that there is any spiritual provision made for them. By far the best plan would be for them to take a Priest of their own, if that would be allowed. The Priests are starving here pretty nearly as much as the people, and ought to be anxious to go."

A SCENE IN THE STRAITS OF MALAGA.

One day, while lying at anchor and whistling for a breeze, the steward rushed in with the strange announcement that a shark and a turtle were engaged in a fight alongside. Doubtful and amazed at the account of so unusual and unequal a combat, we all rushed on deck; and there, sure enough, we saw an immense shark and a turtle of venerable antiquity. If one might judge by his size and the profusion of principles and other parasites with which he was decorated. Without respect for his age and quaker-like habits, the shark made furious charges at the poor turtle, who opposed the dangerous jaws of the enemy with the full front of his back, on which no impression could be made. On one occasion the turtle did not turn quite sharp enough, which cost him the greatest part of one unlucky flipper. Indignant at the perversion of such an aldermanic banquet to the voracious and indiscriminating appetite of a shark, our skipper intervened with a harpoon, but with such ill-judged aim that it fell butt foremost instead of the point, whereupon, in our disappointment, we would have gladly pitched him after it. It, however, answered the purpose of scaring away the shark for a few moments, while the turtle made the most of its scuffle off to the bottom, where he was safe from the attacks of his ravenous admirer.—*Voyage to India.*

CONSUL FORESTI.

Our readers will be surprised to learn, after reading the foreign news and the comments of the press upon it, that Mr. Foresti, instead of having been turned away from the Court of Turin by the Sardinian Government, is very quietly living in the city of New York, never left the country since his appointment. The Consul, so far from being in Turin or Genoa, has not even received his official ex-*quatur* from the Government, and of course nothing has been done in the country to which he has been appointed. It is true, however, we believe, that letters have been received here, stating that the Sardinian Government would prefer not to receive Mr. Foresti as Consul, but they are not official letters.—*New York Express.*

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company are about increasing their motive power by an addition of thirty large first class, eight wheel, coal burning locomotives. Twelve of them have already been delivered. Previous to this addition the Company have one hundred and seventy locomotives in use which will now be increased to two hundred. An express freight train has been established, and for an advance on the ordinary tariff freight will be transported through from Baltimore to Wheeling in little over one day. With our road completed to Wheeling, the time from Athens to Baltimore will be less than thirty hours!

PUBLIC TASTE.

Yankee Sullivan marched down Chatham street, New York, Thursday afternoon last, in open day, with a body guard of six m-m-n. three in front and three in the rear, with muskets over their shoulders! The same evening he was serenaded by the first Ward Magnetizers on horseback in fantastic costume. A great crowd in Chatham street attended the ovation.

THANKSGIVING.

Rhode Island and Indiana must be added to the list of States—Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Alabama—in all of which Thanksgiving is appointed for Thursday, November 24th. In Main it is a week earlier, Nov. 17th.

General Bayley, of Virginia; Mr. Orr, of South Carolina; Mr. Phelps, of Missouri; Mr. Disney, and many others, are in the field, avowed Loco-foco candidates for Speaker in the next House of Representatives.

DAD'S EXPERIMENT WITH BILLY.

Less than a hundred miles from Syracuse, lives an old farmer, whose given name is Zury—a hard working, honest old Englishman, owning a good farm of over a hundred acres, and two faithful boys, who have been brought up to wield the "agricultural implement."—from one of these I have my story.

Old Zury had an old goat on the farm who is not one of the most peacefully disposed creatures in the world, and on this account the boys take no little delight in putting his lordship on his taps once in a while, by way of amusement; for a long time the old man had noticed that when Billy came home at night he was completely covered with mud and water, and old Zury could not imagine how he should become so; so he determined, if possible, that he would find out the cause of poor Billy's daily misfortune.

One day he left the boys—to pick up the rakes, &c., after a hard day's work of haying—and walked around to the ridge, where Billy generally kept himself; it was about time for the goat to go to the house, but there he lay quiet and dry; so old Zury seated himself behind a stump, determined to watch his movements, for that night, at any rate; he had not been there more than fifteen minutes, when who should he see coming along the ridge but the two boys; his first impulse was to tell them to keep back, but upon second thought, he said nothing.

"Take my load, Hank," said Dick; "it's my turn to take the feller to-night."

Hank took Dick's load from his back, and Dick going down the hill a little ways, soon showed himself within a few yards of where the goat was lying.

Billy had hardly caught a glimpse of the boys and soon was on his feet.—Hank laid flat on the ground, and Dick on the edge of the ridge, now presented a full front, which did not seem exactly to please his goatship, for he pointed for him, and down went Dick, to aggravate Billy to a more desperate lunge; and again the signal rose, and Billy jumped, but just as he got within a few feet, Dick lowered himself about fifteen feet into a ditch of marsh, mud and water. Hank had got a sight of a small corner of the old man's hat above the stump, and slooped for the bars, while Dick was not a little surprised at the transformation of the old stump into a human being, and that too, the old man, at fifteen paces, who by the way, was not as the most forbearing person in the world; and as he looked round on the ground, Dick thinking that a club or stone might possibly be the object of his search, started on a keen jump for the barn. The old man made up his mind that the mystery was solved. That night Dick and Hank didn't come home to supper.

I thought I should not be able to hold myself together, as Hank related the surprise of Zury and his son, as they stood face to face.

"But hold on," said he, "I haven't told you the best of it yet; about two weeks from that time, one day me and Dick had been working all day, and we made up our minds that we should find old dad bucked, for he hadn't been in the field at all in the afternoon, and he always kept a barrel of good ale in the cellar; but when we started, who should we see but the old man edging around the ridge; so Dick and me went over that way. There was old dad, and there was the goat."

"We laid flat on the ground, anxious to know what the old man was going to do, when what was our surprise to see him take the exact position Dick had taken a couple of weeks before."

We said nothing, for we hadn't seen any of that kind of sport in a long time; the old man presented rather a formidable appearance, but Billy, nothing daunted, pointed for the mark, the old man lowered, but a little too late, for the goat took him "plump." We heard something strike in the mud, and it wasn't Billy, for he stood looking down the ridge. Me and Dick pulled for the barn, and in a few minutes we saw old dad paddling for the house, covered with mire from head to foot.

"That night the old man was dressed up in his best clothes. I ventured to ask him if he was going over to see the Deacon."

"See the Deacon? no! Can't a man put on good clothes without going to see Deacon?"

"Yes," said Dick, looking out the door "can't a man go to see the goat without tumbling in the mud?"

Dick was gone, and old dad looking at me, and then very significantly at a heavy wooden boot jack, I stepped out of the back door.—*Spirit of the Times.*

TALKING GERMAN.

At a table d'hotes, at Cologne, a manufacturer of Sheffield, says the Leeds Intelligencer, who spoke nothing but English, was seated next to a German lady, who did not speak at all. Handing her a plate of peaches, he said:

"Have a peach, marm?"

"Nein," (no,) replied the lady.

"Nine!" said he staring with astonishment, first at her and then at the others at the table; "Why marm, there's only six on the dish; but they are for you, at the same time rolling them upon her plate."

How many hats cover a multitude of sins and worthless heads; and how many plated shirt bosoms cover a cold hollow cavern, where there ought to be a heart.